

Migration MPTF

Final Report

PROJECT INFORMATION	
Joint Programme Title:	Strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area
Country(ies)/Region (or indicate if a global initiative):	Republic of Guinea/Liberia/ Sierra Leone
Project Identification Number:	00124692,00124693,00124694
Start and Planned End Dates	Start: November 2020 End: April 2023
Convening Agent (Lead PUNO):	IOM
PUNO(s) (PUNOs):	UNDP, WHO, ITC
Key Partners: (include Implementing Partner)	Government (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia) Ministry of Security, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territory Administration, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Justice; (Regional) Mano River Union intergovernmental organization, (Local) Community Leaders, Border Security and Health personnel Civil Society: Community CSOs, Mano River Women's Peace Network ,Ministry of Social welfare ,Ministry of Internal Affairs,Sierra Leone Immigration Department (SLID) ,National and District Trafficking in Person Task Force,Border Security and Health personnel, MOHS, Port health,UN network on Migration,Mano River Women's Peace Network (MARWOPNET),Makona River Organization ,Joint border security and confidence building units, Border Communities. CSOs, Migrant associations,
Project Period (Start – End Dates):	<i>November 2020-August 2023</i>
Reporting Period:	<i>November 2020- August2023</i>
Total Approved Migration MPTF Budget: (breakdown by PUNO)	<i>IOM (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia): 1,371,740 UNDP: 524,300 WHO: 492,200 ITC :398,040 Total:2,786,280</i>



**Migration
Multi-Partner
Trust Fund**

Total Funds Received To Date: <i>(breakdown by PUNO)</i>	<i>IOM (Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia): 1,371,740</i> <i>UNDP: 524,300</i> <i>WHO: 492,200</i> <i>ITC :398,040</i> <i>Total:2,786,280</i>
Report Submission Date:	<i>November 3rd 2023</i>
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Executive Summary

The Joint Program for Strengthening Border Management, Social Cohesion, and Cross-Border Security in the Parrot's Beak region has achieved tremendous results, demonstrating the commitment of the governments of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone to address cross-border issues and promote stability and security in the Parrot's Beak area. The results achieved during the period from November 2020 to August 2023 have contributed to the goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in the three countries. They have notably contributed to the fight against human trafficking, health security, social cohesion and the improvement of border infrastructure for more effective management of cross-border movements. Furthermore, these results have also had a positive impact on targets related to sustainable development goals and the objectives of the Global compact on Migration (GCM), particularly SDG 5,8,16 and objectives 9,10,11 and 14.

The main results are justified by the essential role the program played in coordinating health security measures, thereby strengthening decision-making and epidemic response during unprecedented times in the fight against COVID-19, the resurgence of Ebola, apparition of Marburg virus and Lassa Fever in the JP implementing area. Through cross-border initiatives, the JP has promoted mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation among cross-border communities, thus improving social cohesion. Vulnerable groups have benefited from tangible advantages, such as improvements in mental health services and support for the social and economic reintegration of human trafficking victims. The Joint Program addressed priorities in migration and border management, supporting the governments in producing a report on the national progress in implementing the Global Compact and in enhancing security and stability in the Parrot's Beak area.

In the field of border management, the first sub-regional meeting was organized in the region involving the Mano River Union (MRU). The sub-regional meeting involving the governments and partners of Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire, focused on combating human trafficking. This meeting has strengthened regional cooperation in the fight against this scourge, demonstrating a strong commitment through cross-border collaboration. Furthermore, police and gendarme agents, key members of the national anti-trafficking committee, have received specialized training and equipment to enhance their capacity to combat trafficking.

Another important aspect of border management has been the improvement of border facilities and the training of border agents at seven entry points and two central police stations. The infrastructures have been renovated and equipped with modern data collection systems for migratory flows, including communication systems using VHF radio. Means of transportation and lighting have also been added to facilitate border surveillance. These improvements have enhanced the authorities' ability to control and manage cross-border movements while facilitating support to mobile populations and strengthening security in the Parrot's Beak region.

Regarding health security, the Program has played a crucial role in coordinating interventions in the area by promoting cooperation between the health authorities of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. Based on developed maps, risk areas in terms of population mobility and public health have been identified, facilitating decision-making for necessary interventions. Logistical support has been provided to the Ministry of Health, including the prefectural health directorates of Gueckédou and Macenta, thus enhancing their capacity to cope with epidemics. Health control and community surveillance activities have been established, enabling the early detection of suspected cases and rapid intervention to contain the spread of infectious diseases such as Ebola, COVID-19, Lassa Fever, and Marburg Fever. These efforts have been instrumental in protecting the health of cross-border communities and effectively managing epidemics. Cross-border meetings between Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have established collaborative information-sharing platforms, the exchange of best practices, and coordinated efforts in response to Ebola, COVID-19, and Lassa Fever epidemics. A declaration has been reached to strengthen epidemic control in the Parrot's Beak region, demonstrating the strong commitment of the Mano River Union countries. In addition, the program has supported the revitalization of community-based surveillance in Guéckédou by enhancing the capacity of community platform members and training community relays for early detection of potential epidemic diseases. The Public Health Emergency Operations Centers in Gueckédou and Macenta have been rehabilitated for optimal operation. This collaboration between IOM and the Ministry of

Health has demonstrated the commitment of stakeholders to strengthen disease surveillance and ensure an effective response to epidemics in cross-border communities.

Simultaneously, the Program has contributed to promoting cross-border social cohesion. Roundtables, cross-border and community meetings, and awareness initiatives have been organized to inform communities about health risks, human rights, and guidance services. These initiatives have been conducted using various communication channels, including rural radio in Gueckédou, to reach a wide audience. The messages emphasized the importance of peaceful coexistence, epidemic prevention measures, and border security. Awareness-raising activities have strengthened mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation among communities, thus promoting better social harmony.

Moreover, the JP has provided significant support to joint security and confidence-building units, thereby contributing to enhancing cohesion among cross-border communities. Meetings have been specifically organized for this purpose, bringing together representatives of local communities, state authorities, border agents, and other key actors. These meetings have fostered dialogue among different communities. The discussions during these meetings have resolved existing disputes and tensions, promoted better harmony, and strengthened collaboration among cross-border communities. Joint security units have played an essential role in ensuring security presence and encouraging positive interactions among different communities. Thanks to these efforts, greater stability and security have been established in the Parrot's Beak region.

Furthermore, the Program has supported the interventions of the United Nations Migration Network, in Guinea, notably by supporting the elaboration in July 2021 of the first national review report of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. Subsequently, the coordination of the thematic groups of the United Nations Migration Network and the update in 2022 of the national review report of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. This demonstrates the Program's continued commitment to supporting governments in implementing the goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration and in strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak region, while contributing to sustainable development goals.

However, the program's implementation faced socio-political challenges. During the implementation of the JP Sierra Leone experienced an election period (June 2023) and Guinea a coup (September 2022) impacting coordination and decision-making, requiring additional efforts and time to guide counterparts on the joint program.

End-of Project Progress

1. Summary and Context

The Parrot's Beak region, located at the crossroads of the borders of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone, faces significant migration and security challenges. Historically neglected politically, socially, and economically, this area suffers from increased vulnerability, leading to issues of health security, insecurity, and instability. Guinea has become a major transit point for migrations, with many vulnerable migrants falling under the control of unscrupulous smugglers, mainly heading towards North Africa, Europe, and the Middle East. Every year, an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 young people undertake irregular migration to Sierra Leone, with more than a quarter of them becoming victims of trafficking, including women and children subjected to forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation.

The Parrot's Beak region is susceptible to epidemic diseases, such as Ebola, COVID-19, Lassa Fever, and Marburg epidemics. In this context, effective coordination of health protection measures is crucial to control the spread of diseases and prevent the occurrence of new epidemics.



To address these challenges, the implementation of the Joint Program for Strengthening Border Management, Social Cohesion, and Cross-Border Security has proven to be fundamental. This program aimed to combat irregular migration, protect vulnerable groups, promote trade and enhance integrated border management to better control potentially epidemic diseases and illegal activities.

During the implementation period from November 2020 to August 2023, the program made a significant impact by strengthening sub-regional cooperation among the three countries and providing specific training for police and gendarme agents. These measures contributed to combating human trafficking and protecting migrant rights, in alignment with the goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration.

Significant progress has been made in border management through infrastructure improvement and the establishment of modern data collection and communication systems. This approach promotes secure, orderly, and regular border management while facilitating exchanges between countries in the region.

Health security has been an essential component of the program, with effective coordination of health interventions to address epidemics. Health control and community surveillance activities were established to detect suspected cases early, to protect the health of migrants and host communities.

Furthermore, the program has worked to promote social cohesion among cross-border communities by organizing meetings and awareness initiatives. These efforts have enhanced mutual understanding and cooperation, combating discrimination and xenophobia, to promote the social and cultural inclusion of migrants.

The results achieved under this Joint Program demonstrate its effectiveness in achieving the goals of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration by strengthening border management, promoting security and stability in the Parrot's Beak region, and contributing to sustainable development while supporting vulnerable target groups and protecting the rights of migrants and host communities.

The continued commitment of local, national and sub-regional stakeholders in the Parrot's Beak region is crucial for the sustainability of the actions. By capitalizing on successes of the JP and continuing to strengthen sub-regional collaborations in the border management, health, protection and human rights, social cohesion a lasting contribution of the JP will be guaranteed.

2. Results

The Multi-Partner Trust Fund Joint Program implemented in the Parrot's Beak region was designed to strengthen border management, promote social cohesion, and enhance cross-border security. The main goal was to combat irregular migration and support vulnerable groups by strengthening border management, social cohesion, and cross-border security in the Parrot's Beak area. Additionally, this program aimed to build greater trust between migrant communities and local institutions and enhance social cohesion among the different communities in the Parrot's Beak region. Here are the key achievements for each outcome, contributing to creating a safer and more cohesive environment in the Parrot's Beak region:

Outcome 1: Enhanced integrated border management capacities of immigration and health authorities to adequately address border control, health, and mobility challenges.

Product 1.1: Border and health authorities demonstrated improved capacity to address gender-based violence and human trafficking cases, as well as detect and respond to health threats

- Strengthening the capacity of border and health authorities to address gender-based violence and human trafficking cases and to detect and respond to health threats. Over 300 victims were identified and

referred to appropriate social and medical assistance, marking a significant increase in the protection of vulnerable individuals.

- Successful holding of a sub-regional technical experts meeting with governments and partners from Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Côte d'Ivoire in Freetown. This initiative enhanced regional cooperation in combating human trafficking, contributing to a more effective response to this cross-border issue.
- In-depth training of 60 police and gendarme officers in the N'Zérékoré administrative region. These trainings improved their knowledge of identifying and referring human trafficking victims, thus enhancing their capacity to combat this cross-border crime and protect vulnerable communities.

The activities conducted by the JP have collectively led to a notable improvement in the capacity of border and health authorities to address gender-based violence (GBV), human trafficking, and health threats. Key accomplishments include the identification and referral of over 300 trafficking victims, marked regional cooperation through a sub-regional technical experts meeting, and comprehensive training for law enforcement officers. Additionally, the engagement of local communities, government authorities, and various stakeholders in discussions and declarations on trafficking in persons and gender-based violence has raised awareness and commitment to combat these issues. Furthermore, the provision of essential resources, such as drones, motorcycles, office supplies, and training modules, has equipped officials with the necessary tools to effectively identify, refer, and respond to GBV and trafficking cases. The training and support extended to protection services, health ministries, and prefectural directorates have reinforced their ability to provide social assistance, legal proceedings, and health-related services to victims. In summary, these activities have brought about a significant enhancement in the capabilities of border and health officials to address GBV, human trafficking, and health threats, ensuring a more comprehensive and efficient response to these critical issues.

Product 1.2: Renovated facilities improved the monitoring of population mobility and border management, supporting the mobile population.

- Successful renovation of border facilities at the Nongoa(Guinea), Menicorma(Liberia) and Zénié (sierra Leone)border posts, significantly improving population mobility monitoring and border management between Gunea ,Liberia and Sierra Leone. These improvements contributed to increased security in the area.
- Strengthening the mapping capacities of regional, prefectural, and local authorities. They can now identify risk areas in terms of population mobility and public health, facilitating decision-making for necessary interventions in communities along the borders.
- Effective equipment of the border posts in Zénié, Kpaou, Badiaro, Koundou, Kisseney, Nongoa, and the central commissariats of Gueckédou and Macenta. These facilities are now equipped with a data collection system on migratory flows along the Guinea-Liberia-Sierra Leone borders. This measure ensures effective data reporting to the Central Directorate of Border Police, thus strengthening overall border management.

The range of activities conducted by the JP has significantly contributed to achieving the output of enhancing the monitoring of population mobility, border management, and support to mobile populations. Notable achievements include the successful renovation and equipping of key border posts such as Nongoa,mendicorma and Zénié, which have not only improved the working environment for border police officers but also enhanced security and communication with modern VHF radio systems and solar panels for power and WASH facilities. The establishment of data collection systems at these border posts, combined with risk mapping efforts in collaboration with health authorities, has allowed for the identification of high public health risk areas, aiding in decision-making and interventions for border communities. Moreover, the construction of a borehole and a store at the Nongoa border post has improved living conditions for both

border officials and the communities crossing the borders, enhancing support to mobile populations. Additionally, the training of border police officers in using VHF radio communication ,drones systems and the provision of essential drugs for vulnerable persons have further strengthened the capacity to respond to health threats and support those on the move. In summary, these activities have effectively renovated facilities, equipped personnel, and established systems that collectively enhance the monitoring of population mobility, improve border management, and provide crucial support to mobile populations in the region.

The specified outputs have significantly contributed to achieving **the result of strengthening integrated border management capacities of Immigration and Health Authorities**. The 4 of cohesive strategies for integrated border management have ensured a unified approach to address border control, health, and mobility issues. The extensive training of 725 border and health officials equipped them with the necessary knowledge and skills to tackle various thematic challenges, including illegal trading, SGBV, trafficking, and epidemic health, enhancing their ability to respond to complex border situations. The three inter-governmental dialogues have fostered collaboration and coordination among relevant authorities, creating a platform for joint efforts. Moreover, the renovation and equipping of nine border posts/facilities improved infrastructure and operational capabilities for both Immigration and Health Authorities in the parrot beak area. Finally, the 12 health-related population mapping exercises provided critical data on mobility patterns, risk areas, and vulnerabilities, enabling more informed decision-making and interventions. Collectively, these actions reinforced the integrated border management capacities, allowing authorities to effectively address border control, health, and mobility realities in the three countries .

Outcome 2: Increased trust to better connect migrant communities/populations with the state, institutions, and support systems.

Product 2.1: Community services for sustainable livelihoods are improved.

- Capacity strengthening of key actors in the Guinean National Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Related Practices (CNLTPPA), including the Police, Gendarmerie, and Prefectural Directorates of Macenta, Gueckédou, and N'Zérékoré. These actors played a crucial role in the prevention, identification, and referral of over 200 cases of human trafficking and violence, significantly contributing to the protection of vulnerable communities.
- In-depth training of 60 key officers from the Gender and Morality Protection Office (OPROGEM) and the Special Brigade for the Protection of Vulnerable Persons (BSPPV). These trainings led to a 77% improvement in their abilities to identify human trafficking victims and gender-based violence (GBV), thus strengthening their roles within the national committee for the fight against human trafficking and related practices.
- Full equipment of the Prefectural Directorates for Women's Promotion and Vulnerable Persons in the prefectures of N'Zérékoré, Macenta, and Gueckédou. These key actors of the CNLTPPA received quality office materials, significantly improving their working environment for monitoring and referring GBV and human trafficking victims. This measure enhanced the effectiveness of their actions towards vulnerable communities.
- Provision of modern computer equipment to officers of OPROGEM and BSPPV in the N'Zérékoré, Macenta, and Gueckédou prefectures. Thanks to this equipment, these key actors are now better equipped to identify, refer, and monitor human trafficking victims and GBV cases, improving their effectiveness in combating these practices.
- Comprehensive assessment and analysis of Koundou Health Center's capacity. This assessment highlighted the strengths and weaknesses of the facility regarding the delivery of health services to the community and the management of health threats.



- Significant improvement of health services in the Koundou community, through investments amounting to \$70,000. These funds were used to provide medicines, specialized maternity medical equipment, and the installation of a solar panel system at the health center. This measure considerably improved access to healthcare for local vulnerable communities.
- Establishment of an effective monitoring and coordination mechanism between the project team and the Prefectural Health Directorate of Gueckédou. Thanks to this coordination, essential medicines were provided to 13 health facilities in the prefecture, improving healthcare services in nearby sub-prefectures. The communities along the borders of the Parrot's Beak region directly benefited from these

These activities and the previous activities carried out by the JP have collectively achieved the output of improving community services for sustainable livelihood in a multifaceted manner. First, by strengthening key actors within National Committee for the Fight against Human Trafficking and Related Practices, training officers, and equipping prefectural directorates, the prevention and identification of human trafficking and gender-based violence cases have significantly contributed to the protection of vulnerable communities. Second, the comprehensive assessment and subsequent investment in the Koundou Health Center, along with the establishment of an effective monitoring and coordination mechanism, have greatly improved access to healthcare for local vulnerable communities, enhancing their overall well-being. Additionally, the opening of a trade information and border assistance office, along with the study on improving cross-border trade, contributes to economic development and livelihood improvement in the region. Overall, these activities address multiple aspects of community services, from health to economic support, ensuring sustainable livelihoods and well-being for the targeted communities.

Product 2.2 Communities are informed about health and other human rights risks and referral mechanisms.

- The Joint Programme has provided vital information to communities about health and other human rights risks and has implemented referral mechanisms to ensure access to health services, psychological first aid and assistance to victims of human trafficking for their community reintegration. This has been done through the public health risk mapping, information campaigns, the setting up of a mechanism to identify and assist female victims of gender-based violence, the distribution of essential medicines to health structures and the training of health personnel in psychological first aid and the management of mental health diseases.

Overall, the activities carried out by the JP have achieved **the result of increased trust in connecting communities and migrant populations with state institutions and support systems**. The 48 community services, including enhanced cross-border trade activities, not only offer economic opportunities but also promote a sense of reliability and partnership with state mechanisms. Furthermore, the improvement of two cross-border trade mechanisms by removing non-tariff trade barriers fosters an environment of transparency and fairness, enhancing trust among stakeholders. The training of 78 members of the National Committee for the Fight against Trafficking and Sexual Gender-Based Violence in border areas ensures a more knowledgeable and responsive approach, building trust in the committee's ability to protect vulnerable populations. The training of 8 cross-border trade monitoring agencies to identify illegal activities strengthens the rule of law and confidence in monitoring mechanisms. Additionally, 23 awareness-raising activities about health and human rights risks and referral mechanisms promote transparency and accountability in service provision, furthering trust. Lastly, the support provided to 78 victims of trafficking and SGBV for medical and other services not only aids in their recovery but also builds confidence in state institutions' support systems. Collectively, these outputs have led to an increased level of trust between communities, migrant populations, and state institutions and support systems, fostering stronger connections and partnerships.

Outcome 3: Strengthened capacity of sub-regional organizations, government structures, and civil society in their ability to address challenges of migration and border management and facilitate community development.

Product 3.1: Cross-border security is enhanced through regular dialogues and relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions and community members

The below activities carried out under the JP have effectively achieved the output of strengthening the capacity of civil society organizations and community leaders for the empowerment of migrants in the Parrot's Beak region. The training of 30 local NGOs, establishment of a community-based organization platform, and provision of modern office materials and computer equipment have collectively empowered these organizations to better connect with vulnerable communities and migrants while facilitating mutual learning and collaboration. The training of 60 community leaders, in conjunction with the formation of 15 village surveillance committees, further solidified their roles in supporting and advocating for migrants, enhancing the connections between migrant communities and state institutions. Additionally, the partnership with a rural radio station for the production of programs on social cohesion and gender-based violence, along with the strengthening of the radio station's broadcasting capacity, has amplified the reach of awareness and empowerment efforts. The evaluation and evolution of 15 women's groups into savings and credit cooperatives, the development of economic projects, and the establishment of community credit unions, all underscore the focus on economic empowerment. Lastly, community dialogues in various locations have fostered peace and social cohesion. Collectively, these activities have substantially strengthened the capacity of civil society organizations and community leaders, making them more effective in empowering migrants and establishing vital connections between migrant populations and state institutions, leading to greater community well-being and empowerment.

- Training of 30 local NGOs on community empowerment, especially regarding migrants and the protection of their rights. These organizations played a crucial role in empowering vulnerable communities and connecting migrants with state institutions and support systems.
- Establishment of a platform for community-based organizations in the Parrot's Beak region. This platform facilitated collaboration and mutual learning among community-based organizations and leaders, contributing to more effective community development and the empowerment of migrants.
- Equipment of the community-based organization platform with modern office materials and computer equipment. This initiative significantly improved the platform's capacity to coordinate actions and share best practices among community-based organizations.
- Training of 60 community leaders on community empowerment and human rights. These community leaders played a key role in supporting migrants and ensuring their rights were respected, thus fostering better connections between migrant communities and state institutions.
- The skills of 50 members of the Joint Security and Confidence Building Units (UCSRC) and their members have been strengthened on the concept of border security, peace and social cohesion in order to better play their mission and role while reinforcing security and peace gain .5 UCSRC leaders have benefited from computer kits and cell phones.
- 15 village surveillance committees have been set up in 15 border districts of the Parrot beak area with a total of 75 members, including 15 women.
- A partnership has been established with the rural radio station of Guéckédou for the production, realization and broadcasting of programs on social cohesion, the fight against migration and gender-based violence in the Perroquet Beak (40 interactive programs, 6 reports and 60 rebroadcasts)
- The broadcasting capacity of the rural radio station in Guéckédou has increased due to the logistical support to widen its reach.

- The organizational capacities of 15 women's groups have been evaluated and 3 of them have evolved into savings and credit cooperatives thanks to the support of the joint project (111 members including 70 women)
- The 3 groups are formalized and have benefited from training on savings and credit cooperatives and simplified management of activities.
- Three collective economic projects have been developed.
- 1 women group has benefited from technical training on soap making.
- (2) cross-border meeting to enhance dialogue on cross-border security have been carried out . An inter-governmental meeting will be carried out in Sierra Leone March 2023 and a local community in February 2023
- 2 Cross-border community credit unions in collaboration with banks were set up to strengthen economic inclusion and empowerment of women and youth.
- To maintain peace and strengthen social cohesion, a community dialogue was held in Guéckédou, Nongoa and Koundou reaching 30 people including 23 women.

Product 3.2: Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion straightened through joint socio- cultural activities and economic inclusion

The activities carried out under the JP have made significant strides in achieving the output of strengthening cross-border community stabilization and cohesion through joint socio-cultural activities and economic inclusion. The Program MAALA's dual approach, encompassing capacity building for local product production and women's empowerment, as well as financial facilitation for SMEs, has promoted economic inclusion and self-sufficiency. The production and broadcast of radio spots in multiple languages emphasizing cultural respect, gender equality, and health rules have fostered a sense of living together harmoniously. The training of teachers on the consequences of gender-based violence (GBV) and cultural values has contributed to a more respectful and inclusive educational environment. Educating 1,000 students on the cultural values of the Makona River has promoted shared heritage and unity among communities. Informing 600 cross-border merchant women about public health risks and human trafficking has enhanced their understanding and vigilance. The training of boat pilots and journalists on these critical issues has created informed advocates for social cohesion and disease prevention. Engaging local authorities and informing 80,000 people through various events, such as a dugout canoe race and mobile caravan, has brought communities together, emphasizing the importance of unity and security along the borders. Overall, these activities have effectively strengthened cross-border community stabilization and cohesion by promoting joint socio-cultural activities and economic inclusion, ultimately fostering a sense of togetherness and shared responsibility.

- Program MAALA which is composed of two sub-activities the first is the capacity building program to support production of local product (soap) and women empowerment, the second is a financial facilitation program through the establishment of a mechanism to allow accompanied SMEs to obtain funds through the financial institution to further develop their trade
- Three radio spots produced in Kissi, French and Malinké with messages about living together in respect and acceptance of cultural origins, respect of gender and respect of health rules were broadcasted;
- 30 teachers in Gueckedou have been trained on the consequences of GBV and are committed to respecting the cultural values of each ethnic community living along the parrot's beak area and to respecting gender.
- 1,000 students from six schools were taught of the cultural values of the Makona River, which is considered a common good between the communities living along the borders of the parrot's beak area;



- 600 cross-border merchant women were informed of the mobility and public health risks related to epidemic diseases (Lassa fever, Ebola, Marburg, Covid-19) and human trafficking in the Parrot's Beak area;
- 20 Makona river boat pilot were trained on the consequences of human trafficking were engaged in denouncing cases of trafficking of children and young girls;
- 13 trained journalists on social cohesion, the consequences of human trafficking and the consequences of epidemic diseases were engaged in disseminating information on social cohesion and measures to prevent epidemics through radio and print media articles;
- 20 actors of the civil society trained on the messages of social cohesion and diseases are committed to inform and sensitize the communities
- 7 local authorities (Prefect of Guéckédou, Central Commissioner of the City, Prefectural Director of Education and Director of Programs of the rural radio station of Guéckédou) are committed to supporting awareness activities on social cohesion and the fight against epidemic diseases;
- 80,000 people from the communities of the prefecture of Gueckedou and Nongoa and informed about the messages of living together, the means of preventing epidemics and measures related to security along the borders by organizing a dugout canoe race on the Makona River, a mobile caravan and 5 round tables.

These outputs have achieved **result of improving cross-border social cohesion among Parrot's Beak communities**. The organization of nine community-based cross-border meetings has provided a platform for dialogue and collaboration, fostering greater understanding and unity among these communities. The hosting of 23 community awareness events, focusing on reporting security and human rights issues, including trafficking and illegal sales of controlled substances, has promoted shared responsibility and vigilance, ultimately enhancing trust and cooperation. The creation of seven financial support mechanisms for youth and women has not only facilitated economic inclusion but also strengthened social bonds through mutual economic empowerment. The conduct of two studies on the economic and social impacts of COVID-19 has provided valuable insights and strategies for resilience, promoting community cohesion in the face of shared challenges. Furthermore, supporting 50 small and medium enterprises with financial assistance has not only improved their economic activities and income but also created an environment of collective economic progress and interdependence. In summary, these actions have worked in synergy to significantly improve cross-border social cohesion among Parrot's Beak communities by fostering dialogue, mutual support, economic empowerment, and resilience in the face of shared issues.



3.Results Reporting Framework

INDICATORS	Baseline	Results achieved for the reporting period (only provide data for the specified year)			Cumulative Results <i>Note: For Y1 report, this will be the same; For Y2 report, it will be Y1+Y2; and for Y3 report, it will be Y1+Y2+Y3</i>	Notes
		Y1 Nov-Dec 2020	Y2 Jan-Dec 2021	Y3		
OUTCOME 1 Integrated border management capacities of Immigration and Health Authorities are strengthened to adequately address border control, health, and mobility realities.						
Indicator 1a. Percentage of migration and health personnel in the identified target area indicating an improvement in the level of border management on matters of security, health and trade	TBD	TBD	100%	100%	85,8%	As per last evaluation, 85.8% of the personnel in the identified target area have significantly improved their border management skills in terms of security, health, and trade in the area.
Indicator 1b. Percentage of migration and health personnel in the identified target area indicating an increased level of addressing mobility realities such as	TBD	TBD	100%	100%	80%	As per last evaluation, 80% of the migration and health personnel in the identified target area have demonstrated an increased understanding of mobility-related issues, including the identification of trafficking victims and illicit activities

identifying victims of trafficking and illicit activities.						
OUTPUT 1.1 Border and health officials demonstrate better capacities to address GBV, trafficking cases, as well as detect and respond to health threats						
Indicator 1.1a. Percentage of trainees who have mastered relevant knowledge in addressing GBV, trafficking cases, as well as detect and respond to health threats	0	0	100%	100%	100%	
Indicator 1.1b: Number of cohesive strategies for integrated border	0	10	N/A	3	4	To support integrated border management, four strategies have been developed resulting from : two cross-border meetings, one on epidemic control and one on social cohesion with Joint Units (UCSR) and one sub-regional meeting to combat trafficking;
Indicator 1.1c Number of border and health officials trained in different thematic (illegal trading, SGBV, trafficking, Epidemic health)	0	0	281	665	725	A total of 725 have been trained under the JP including healthcare professionals trained in epidemic control, police, gendarmes, and social workers trained in trafficking and GBV, community communication for social cohesion and combating GBV.
Indicator 1.1d Number of integrated border management inter-governmental dialogue conducted	0	0	0	2	3	A cross-border meeting of the three countries on social cohesion and border security. A cross-border meeting between the three countries to respond to

						epidemics (Lassa Fever, Covid-19). A sub-regional meeting among the 4 countries of the MRU to combat trafficking.
OUTPUT facilities	1.2Renovated enhance					

monitoring of population mobility and border management and support to mobile population						
Indicator 1.2a Number of border posts/facilities renovated and equipped	0	0	0	3	9	-Renovation of the Nongoa, mendicorma and zenie border post, including the construction of a warehouse and a borehole, along with equipment such as VHF radios, tablets, solar lighting systems, and motorcycles. -Equipping the Zénié border post with VHF radios, tablets, solar lighting systems, and motorcycles. -Equipping 5 border posts and 2 central police stations with tablets and motorcycles.
Indicator 1.2b Number of health-related population Mapping and visits reports mobility mapping exercise conducted in targeted areas	0	0	3	7	12	From the last reporting period, 4 risk maps related to mobility and public health. 1 on mapping MHPSS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support).
Indicator 1.2.c Percentage of border officials trained who have a good knowledge and/or capacity in using modern communication and surveillance equipment including UAVs	TBD	0	100%	100%	90,4%	90.4% of the surveyed agents have received training and proficiency in using modern communication and surveillance equipment. The decrease in % is explained by the fact that some of the Frontier Police Forces (FDS) have been reassigned at other zones.
Number of border officials trained in modern communication and using surveillance equipment including UAVs	0	0	10	67	102	A total of 102 boreder official have been trained on using VHF radios,drones,using tablet for data collection

OUTCOME 2 Trust is
increased to better
connect

communities/migrant populations with state institutions and support systems						
Indicator 2a. % Community impression of the quality and availability of support services of institutions (data disaggregated by age, sex, target zone and county)	TBD	TBD	TBD	99%		99% of surveyed individuals have received services from institutions
Indicator 2b. % of local authorities and community members in the identified target area indicating awareness about EPD and referral mechanisms (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country)	TBD	TBD	TBD	83,8%		83.8% of local authorities and community members at the six entry points in Guinea, comprising 81.9% women with an average age of 41.5 and 18.1% men with an average age of 43.7, have knowledge about various epidemics (old and new) and mechanisms for referring people to healthcare facilities..
OUTPUT 2.1. Community services for sustainable livelihood are improved						
Indicator 2.1a Number of community services that support improved options for sustainable livelihoods, including enhanced cross-border trade activity.	5	5	10	11	48	88% of surveyed community services provide strong support for sustainable livelihood options, including improving cross-border trade activities.

Indicator 2.1b Number of cross-border trade mechanisms improved by removal of non-tariff trade barriers	0	0	0	2	2	
Indicator 2.1c Number of the Guinea National Committee trained for Fight against Trafficking and Sexual Gender Based Violence in border areas	0	0	43	78	78	
Indicator 2.1.d. Percentage of cross border trade monitoring staff who demonstrate good knowledge to better identify illegal activities	TBD	0	0	TBD	100%	100% of surveyed community trade surveillance personnel have demonstrated a good understanding of identifying illegal activities. They have legal documentation available and up-to-date to including knowledge of illegal activities in their respective areas.

Output Indicator 2.1e. Number of cross border trade monitoring agencies trained to identify illegal activities	0	0	0	8	8	Ministry of Commerce, Industry and SMEs, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene, General Directorate of Customs, High Command of the National Gendarmerie, Directorate of Military Justice, General Directorate of the National Police (DGPN), National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife.
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OUTPUT 2.2. Communities are informed about health and other human rights risks and referral mechanisms						
Indicator 2.2a Number of awareness raising activities organized about health and other human rights risks and referral mechanisms	0	0	8	23	23	
Indicator 2.2b. Number of victims of trafficking/SGBV who present for medical and other support services	0	0	0	78	78	
OUTCOME 3 Cross-border social cohesion is improved among Parrot's Beak communities Indicator 3a Community member perception of social cohesion in the identified target area (disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country)	TBD				99%	99% of community members, of which 70% are women aged 18 to 80 and 29% are men aged 22 to 66, view social cohesion as a means to resolve conflicts and maintain stability and peace in the locality.
Indicator 3b Community members perception of economic inclusion in the identified target	TBD				83.3 %	83.3% of community members, including 66.6% women with an average age of 52.8 and 16.6% men with an average age of 41, understand the importance of economic inclusion in their locality through the establishment of savings and credit groups to support

						income-generating activities
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(disaggregated data by age, sex, target area and country)						
Output 3.1 Cross-border security is enhanced through regular dialogues and relevant information sharing among appropriate institutions and community members						
Output Indicator 3.1a: Number of communities based cross-border meetings organized	0	0	3	6	9	3 additional cross-border meetings were organized with joint border units (UCRS)
Output Indicator 3.1b: Number of community awareness events organized to inform communities on reporting of security and human rights issues, including trafficking and illegal sales of controlled substances.	0	0	7	15	23	
Output 3.2 Cross-border community stabilization and cohesion strengthened through joint socio-cultural activities and economic inclusion						
Output Indicator 3.2a: Number of cross-border social cohesion activities	0	0	0	15	23	

conducted						
Output Indicator 3.2b: Number of financial support mechanisms created for youth and women to enhance economic inclusion and trade potential.	0	0	2	3	7	
Output Indicator 3.2c: Number of Covid 19 economic and social impacts study conducted for the targeted area.	0	0	1	2	2	
Output Indicator 3.2d: Number of small and medium enterprises who benefit/receive financial support to improve their activities and income	0	0	0	0	50	50 SME have benefited of a financial support from the JP

3. Partnerships

Implementation Agreements			
Name & Type of Partner	Type of implementation agreement (please specify if any MOU or agreement was formally entered)	Relevant outcome and/or output; PUNO counterpart	Financial value (if any)
Local government and/or related entities			
<i>Ministry of Security and civil protection</i>	Organization of activities under their leadership, no MoU or formal agreement	O1, O2, O3	Logistical support Approx..50,000 USD
<i>Ministry of Health (National Directorate of Community Health and Traditional Medicine, The National Directorate of Major Endemics and Disease Control, The National Health Security Agency (ANSS), and The National Directorate of Public Hygiene).</i>	Existing MoU	O1, O2	Provision of drugs approx.80,000 USD
<i>Ministry of Territory Administration</i>	Organization of activities under their leadership, no MoU or formal agreement	O2	Rehabilitation of Border post
<i>Ministry of Justice</i>	Organization of activities with their collaboration, no MoU or formal agreement	O1	N/A
<i>Ministry of Internal Affairs</i>	Organization of activities under their leadership, no MoU or formal agreement	O1, O2, O3	N/A
<i>Ministry of social welfare</i>	Organization of activities under their leadership, no MoU or formal agreement	O2, O3	Logistical Support Approx.8000 USD
<i>Ministry of Justice</i>	Organization of activities under their leadership, no MoU or formal agreement	O2	N/A
<i>Radio rural de Gueckedou</i>	Collaboration in the implementation of awareness activities	O3	Logistical support Approx. 8000 USD
Non-governmental stakeholders			
<i>Village (community) savings and loan groups</i>	Low Value Grant Agreement	O 2	Benda nalahlha Group : 18 339,39 \$ US Boutan Group: 12 048,62 \$ US Sangalolé Group : 18 584,29\$ US
<i>Agir pour l'enfant</i>	Information sharing, referrals of VoTs	O2	N/A

<i>Migrant as messenger</i>	Participation in awareness raising activities	O3	N/A
<i>WestAfrican Association for Cross-Border Trade in Agro-Sylvo-pastoral and Fishery Products (WACTAF)</i>	Support for the establishment of the Trade Information and Border Assistance Office	O3	N/A
<i>Multipurpose Swarray</i>	Collaboration in the Implementation of activity	O3 (Technical training in biological saponification for 20 people from three GIE cross- border traders based in Guéckédou - deliver training of trainers in packaging, marketing techniques and skills transfer methods)	15,700USD
<i>General Directorate of Empowerment and Entrepreneurship Centers for Women</i>	identification of beneficiaries of the capacity building program	O3	N/A
<i>Expertise France</i>	Collaboration in the implementation of activity on cross-border health	O1	Co-funding of 1 activity
<i>Trade Information and Border Assistance Bureau (BICAF)</i>	Support small traders to comply with the cross-border trade rules and regulations	O3	8,500 USD

4. Cross-Cutting Issues

The integration of cross-cutting principles and approaches to human rights, gender sensitivity, and children's issues has been strategically incorporated to ensure an inclusive and equitable approach in addressing the challenges related to combating human trafficking, gender-based violence, and promoting social cohesion.

The consortium (IOM,UNDP,ITC,WHO) ensured that all interventions respected the fundamental rights of individuals, with a specific focus on women, children, and communities affected by health threats, human trafficking, and gender-based violence (GBV). Human rights were placed at the core of all actions taken, with special attention to preventing any infringements on the rights of beneficiaries.

In the fight against human trafficking, for example, a human rights-centered approach was adopted during victim identification and referral. The priority was to facilitate their reintegration into society while preserving their dignity and integrity. Specific mechanisms were established to ensure their protection, access to appropriate support and rehabilitation services, and assistance in overcoming the traumas they experienced. Human rights acted as a guiding principle throughout this process, allowing for the treatment of victims with respect, compassion, and fairness.

With a focus on promoting gender equality, IOM also paid particular attention to the involvement and active participation of women and youth in training and activities. This approach ensured that women and children had access to health services tailored to their specific needs. Furthermore, awareness initiatives were implemented to prevent and combat GBV in affected communities.

The cross-cutting integration of human rights in all interventions was a fundamental pillar in ensuring the effectiveness and relevance of the Joint Program. By fully respecting the fundamental rights of individuals and communities involved, the program created a safer, more equitable, and inclusive environment for all. This approach strengthened trust and cooperation among all stakeholders and contributed to achieving sustainable results, promoting the well-being and overall development of individuals affected by these complex issues.

By combining these principles with an inclusive approach, it enhanced the effectiveness and relevance of the actions taken, thereby promoting sustainable and beneficial outcomes for all stakeholders.

Marker Questions	
Human Rights Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following human rights marker applies to your proposal? A: The Human Rights Marker has largely been achieved B: The Human Rights Marker shows significant integration of human rights in the Joint Programme but some challenges remain. C: The Human Rights Marker shows a very partial integration of human rights in the Joint Programme <i>Please refer to the Migration MPTF Human Rights Marker Guidance Note, Annex: Self- Assessment Matrix</i>	B
Gender Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following gender marker applies to your proposal? A: Projects that have gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) as the primary objective B: Projects that significantly contribute to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) C: Projects that make a marginal contribution to gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE), but not significantly	B
Child Sensitivity Marker Score (A, B, C or N/A if none applies) Which of the following child sensitivity marker applies to your proposal? A) Upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18 is the primary or principal objective B) Will make a significant contribution towards upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18 C) Will contribute in some way to upholding the rights and addressing the needs of boys and girls under 18	B

5. Constraints, Adjustments, Lessons and Good Practices

The Joint Program faced various constraints that required adjustments to enhance its relevance and effectiveness. Here are the major constraints encountered and the adjustment measures taken:

Constraint 1: the coup in Guinea made it challenging to organize sub-regional steering committees for the program, affecting coordination and decision-making.

Adjustment Measure: To address this challenge, the Joint Program implemented a flexible approach by continuously involving the new authorities from the beginning of the process. Regular meetings with the new authorities were organized to explain the program's importance and secure their ongoing commitment. This proactive dialogue approach allowed for close collaboration despite institutional changes.

Constraint 2: Health emergency threats in the area related to Ebola, COVID-19, Lassa fever, and Marburg.

Adjustment Measure: Effective coordination of health interventions helped tackle this challenge. This involved the establishment of health checks and community surveillance to detect suspected cases early, as well as the implementation of preventive measures to limit the spread of diseases. Strengthening the capacity of local health authorities to respond quickly to epidemics contributed to protecting the health of cross-border communities. This proactive approach enhanced preparedness and resilience against health threats.

Constraint 3: Logistic difficulties in implementing activities in certain areas of the Parrot's Beak region.

Adjustment Measure: To overcome this challenge, the program developed locally adapted approaches by closely collaborating with local actors and strengthening their capacities and reviewed the schedule of activities by avoiding rainy seasons due to the inaccessibility of some areas during that season.

Lessons and Best Practices:

Using the Joint Program as a secretariat tool for coordinating activities of the United Nations network on migration demonstrated the strategic importance of inter-agency collaboration in enhancing the effectiveness of migration initiatives at the national levels.

Sub-regional collaboration for sustainable results: Establishing close and coordinated collaboration between the governments of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone through cross-border meetings was a valuable lesson. This approach showcased that cooperation between neighboring countries is essential for effectively addressing transboundary issues.

Capacity building for better border management: Enhancing the skills of key actors such as police, gendarmerie, and border agents had a strategic impact on combating human trafficking. Specialized training increased their expertise in countering human trafficking and managing cross-border movements.

Using mapping for targeted interventions: Using mapping to identify high-risk areas in terms of population mobility and public health was a strategic intervention. This approach allowed for more precise targeting of health interventions and rapid epidemic control, optimizing resource allocation and adapting strategies to the specific needs of each locality.

Awareness as a driver of social change: Awareness initiatives, using communication channels tailored to local communities (using local languages and popular community channels), were a lesson learned for promoting social change. By enhancing mutual understanding, trust, and cooperation among cross-border communities, these efforts created an environment conducive to conflict resolution and mutual trust.

Supporting vulnerable local communities to reduce migration pressures: Supporting local communities by encouraging local entrepreneurship proved to be a good practice for reducing vulnerabilities. This approach improved the living conditions of local populations and reduced incentives for irregular migration.

Flexibility and adaptability in the face of political changes: The program's ability to adapt to political and institutional changes was an essential lesson. By showing flexibility in planning and executing activities, the program maintained momentum in implementing interventions despite challenges.

Conclusion and Next Steps

After 33 months of implementing the Joint Program, a robust exit strategy has been developed to ensure the sustainability of the achieved results. This strategy was proactively designed to facilitate a smooth transition to a post-financing phase while consolidating gains and strengthening existing initiatives.

One of the key approaches adopted to ensure the sustainability of results was the strengthening of local capacities. Throughout the implementation, local stakeholders such as (i) joint security and confidence-building units; (ii) prefectural health departments in Gueckédou and Macenta; (iii) the police and gendarmerie; (iv) prefectural departments for the promotion of women, key actors in the national committee against trafficking, and (v) the communities themselves were actively involved in the planning and implementation of interventions. Training, equipment, workshops, and skill-building sessions were organized to develop sustainable capacities so that local stakeholders were well-equipped to take charge of the management and continuity of initiatives related to human trafficking, gender-based violence, public health, and social cohesion, even after the program's conclusion.

Simultaneously, lasting sub-regional collaborations were established with various actors from the governments of the three countries and international organizations. These collaborations created a strong network of support and commitment to ensure the continuity of actions after the program's conclusion. By working with other organizations and stakeholders, the Joint Program strengthened ties with national governments, UN agencies, and civil society actors, thereby creating synergy to continue the efforts related to combatting human trafficking, gender-based violence, and the promotion of social cohesion.

Long-term strategic planning was also a crucial element of the exit strategy. By working closely with national authorities and local stakeholders, concrete action plans were developed to ensure the continuity of actions after the program's funding ended. These plans identified key priorities, necessary resources, and potential sources of funding to guarantee the sustainability of initiatives. The Joint Program ensured that its activities were integrated into national programs, thus maintaining alignment with the priorities and commitments of national governments.

To ensure the sustainability of results, the Joint Program encouraged the mobilization of other donors and interested partners. By highlighting the successes achieved during the implementation, the program garnered the interest and commitment of other actors to contribute financially or technically to the continuity of efforts.

Finally, an ongoing approach to monitoring and evaluation was established to regularly assess the results and progress made after the program's funding ended. These monitoring mechanisms ensured adaptive management



for long-term sustainability, maintaining a sustained commitment to issues related to epidemic control, human trafficking, gender-based violence, promoting cross-border trade and social cohesion.

ANNEX

- **Field Stories:**

TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN GUÉCKÉDOU, THE CONTRIBUTION OF IOM GUINEA IN THE FIGHT AGAINST THE PRACTICE

Link to the story:

<https://guinea.iom.int/en/stories/combating-human-trafficking-gueckedou-iom-guineas-contribution-fight-against-practice>

ON THE MAKONA RIVER, A CANOE RACE TO STRENGTHEN COHESION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

Link to the story:

<https://guinee.un.org/fr/218345-sur-la-makona-une-course-de-pirogue-pour-renforcer-la-coh%C3%A9sion-entre-les-communaut%C3%A9s>

- **Testimonies**



The support from IOM has been very significant for the Gender, Children, and Morals Protection Office (OPROGEM) in Gueckédou in the fight against human trafficking. Thanks to this support, we received special training to better identify trafficking victims, and we received new computer equipment that allows us to process the files of each victim and transmit them in real-time to the justice system and to social workers from the Prefectural Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children, and Vulnerable People for assistance. This has made us more determined to protect the victims and pursue the alleged perpetrators

of this harmful practice. In collaboration with the Prefectural Directorate for the Promotion of Women, Children, and Vulnerable People, we are working to create a world without human trafficking or gender-based violence. We are deeply grateful to IOM for their invaluable assistance." Colonel Mohamed Condé, Chief Commissioner of OPROGEM Gueckédou.



"As the President of the Health and Hygiene Committee (CoSaH) of the Koundou Health District, I am pleased to testify to the considerable impact of the #MigrationMPTF project in the Koundou Health District. Through the strengthening of the healthcare system by purchasing medicines and maternity equipment, as well as installing solar lighting, we have been able to better meet the needs of our community. The health control measures and promotion of #SBC put in place were essential for an effective response to epidemics such as Ebola, Marburg, and Lassa fever. This project has played a decisive role in protecting the health of our population against these dreaded diseases. I would like to express my deep gratitude to all those who contributed to the success of this important initiative for our community. Together, we continue to work for a healthier and safer future for all."

Amadou KABA, President of the Health and Hygiene Committee (CoSaH) of Koundou.



"The Border Information and Commercial Assistance Office (BICAF) for commercial exchanges in Guinea is an innovation that represents progress in cross-border trade between the countries of the Parrot's Beak region. By guiding traders in obtaining information on cross-border trade, BICAF plays an essential role in promoting smoother and more efficient cross-border trade. As the National Director of Foreign Trade and Competitiveness, I am proud to be involved in this initiative that facilitates business activities and supports traders in their exchanges with neighboring countries. I would like to express my gratitude to all the partners involved in the establishment of BICAF, particularly the MPTF project, namely ITC, IOM, WHO, and UNDP, for their support that contributes to the economic and commercial development of Guinea."
Amadou DAFF BALDÉ, National Director of Foreign Trade and Competitiveness.



"As the Prefect of Gueckédou, I have observed the remarkable commitment of the partners involved in the execution of this project covering Social Cohesion, Security, and Integrated Border Management. This project has been of great importance to our community and our region. The close collaboration between the actors demonstrates our common determination to comprehensively strengthen social cohesion,

security, and border management. We are proud to contribute to such a project that aims for a promising and safe future for all. We will continue to work hand in hand to build on the results already achieved by the project to improve the lives of our fellow citizens." Colonel Moussa Condé, Prefect of Gueckédou.

PICTORAL OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AT THE MENDICORMA BORDER POST (LIBERIA)



Renovated Border post (Mendicorma, Liberia)



Two solar panel hand wash stations



Solar panel system and fence at border (Liberia)



Women beneficiaries of the JP through Economic Interest Group (EIG) UNDP, Nongoa



Rice threshing machine and Rice hulling machine bought for one of the EIG, Nongoa(UNDP)



Launch of A financial facilitation activities program enabling cross-border traders to generate alternative income activities and revitalize cross-border trade,ITC



Soap produced after the training of one of the IEG and training on packaging of products ,ITC



Awareness Raising on Mental Health andGBV ,Sierra leone



Anti-TIP sub-regional technical expert meeting(Liberia,SL,CIV,Guinea)

- Media and Visibility

Training of police agents at the border post on data collection



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1639371760209481730?s=20>

Workshop on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for border communities



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1663458263654973440?s=20>

Community Meeting of the Joint Security and Confidence-Building Units on Social Cohesion and Health Security



tweet link : <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1625894277229182980?s=20>

Sub-Regional Meeting on Combating Human Trafficking



Tweet link: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1641122675266404355?s=20>

Joint Monitoring of Program Results with State Partners



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinée/status/1640849727343190016?s=20>



Joint field mission to discuss with beneficiaries



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinée/status/1597963227044139008?s=20>

Official Handover of the Nongoa Border Post Equipment to Police Officers from 7 Border Posts and 2 Central Police Stations

Provision of Materials to Actors in the National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and Related Practices

OIM Guinée @OIMGuinee · 30 nov. 2022

Avec @guinee_oms, @PNUDGuinee, @ITCenGuinee & tous les partenaires, pr la remise du poste d frontière de Nongoa, réhabilité avec 1 forage & 1 magasin, ds le cadre du renforcement d la cohésion sociale ds la zone du Bec d Perroquet. #MigrationMultiPartnerTrustFund @GouvGN @OnuGuinee



Vincent Martin et Ana FONSECA

1 7 27

tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1597857545175326721?s=20>

OIM Guinée @OIMGuinee · 8 juin 2022

Remise de matériels de communication et de bureautique aux acteurs du Comité national de lutte contre la traite des personnes et pratiques assimilées représentés à Nzérékoré par des cadres des Ministères en charge protection, et de l'OPROGEM, Financé par #MigrationFund



1 3 11

tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1534665703965564929?s=20>

Awareness Caravan on the Social Cohesion Strengthening Project along the Parrot's Beak area

OIM Guinée @OIMGuinee · 3 nov. 2022

« La Guinée et la Sierra Leone restent deux pieds d'un même corps »
Le Sous Préfet de Nongoa.
Caravane de sensibilisation du projet « Renforcement de la cohésion sociale dans la zone du bec de perroquet »
#MigrationMultiPartnerTrustFund



1 7 24

tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1588231147124817922?s=20>

OIM Guinée @OIMGuinee · 1 nov. 2022

Pour la première fois, un quatuor exclusivement féminin s'exprimait sur la radio rurale de Guéckédou dans le cadre de la caravane de sensibilisation du Projet de renforcement de la gestion des frontières dans la régions du bec de perroquet. #MigrationMultiPartnerTrustFund



5 15

tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1587536835697426433?s=20>

Course de Pirogue dans le cadre du renforcement de la cohésion sociale,



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1586429549457608704?s=20>



Video link :

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?ref=search&v=1480203649157764&external_log_id=636580ac-80c9-4ddb-9303-d03bf1d7e6ef&q=oim%20-%20guin%C3%A9

Donation of a Lot of Essential Medicines and Medical Equipment to the Prefectural Health Department (PHD) of Guéckédou, Intended for the Koundou Health Center



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1543938208928604164?s=20>

Update of the Country's Voluntary Report through the National Consultation Workshop on Progress in Implementing the Global Compact for Migration



tweet: <https://twitter.com/OIMGuinee/status/1541482446725812225?s=20>



VBG Accompagnons la lutte contre les violences basées sur le genre. **SOYONS LÀ** pour les sœurs, les mères, les filles et toutes les femmes.



GUÉCKÉDOU, De par sa situation géographique est vulnérable aux épidémies. **RESTONS VIGILANTS** et respectons les consignes des autorités sanitaires.



More links on activities

- ~ Provision of Equipment and Training for 35 Border Police Officers in the Use of VHF Radios
<https://www.facebook.com/OIMGuinee/posts/pfbid02FKJBi8HPSZ5gevJN4Eet8AtYFxWQyJQxVmvLRKyk9uC5KuZWdKrDtHgAs1Mn4niel>
- ~ Human Trafficking in Guéckedou: IOM Guinea's Contribution to Combating the Practice
https://guinea.iom.int/stories/traite-des-personnes-gueckedou-lapport-de-loim-guinee-dans-la-lutte-contre-la-pratique?fbclid=IwAR1qmg_NmjwMgbMvhUyqgzxi8mshOQL68in6WfLBQ5M1MIMwVCRexOcwsa4
- ~ Cross-Border Meeting: End of the Lassa Fever Epidemic in Guéckedou: IOM Provides Essential Medicines to the Koundou Health Center on the Margins of a Cross-Border Meeting
https://guineematin.com/2022/07/12/fin-de-la-fievre-de-lassa-a-gueckedou-loim-offre-des-medicaments-au-centre-de-sante-de-koundou/?fbclid=IwAR1_wotbZG_RCreajOmY0_VTjTqm2vz6gd3JITk2a63G8d8hB42WiPzx6c
- ~ Initial Contact and Fruitful Exchange with Regional Authorities in N'Zérékoré, Followed by a Technical and Collaborative Meeting with UN Agencies, Civil Society, and State Partners
<https://www.facebook.com/OIMGuinee/posts/pfbid02MyF9ftEid24ZGUUbtprRr7Lg9XGZv5tKsC7rKChkyGbwgPHzN695KAM1oYcDBQ2l>

Evaluation Report



Evaluation MPTF
_sample.pdf

